

VOL. IX., NO. 11.
MAY 15, 1919.

MID-WEEK PICTORIAL

PRICE
TEN CENTS

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY PUBLISHED BY The New York Times COMPANY

VICTORY PARADES



CORTEGE IN HONOR OF THE DEAD PASSING UNDER THE VICTORY ARCH AT MADISON SQUARE, NEW YORK, IN PARADE OF 77TH DIVISION, MAY 6, 1919.

(© Brown Bros.)

A Flashlight on Some Aspects of the War



American military cemetery
at Belleau Woods, France.

(© Central News)

IT has been impossible thus far to bring back from France and Belgium the bodies of the gallant men who were killed during the war. A settlement of the matter has had to be deferred until the coming of peace. It has been suggested that the bodies should be gathered in beautiful cemeteries abroad, the land for which shall be deeded to the United States, so that the dead may rest in American soil. Pending final arrangements, the graves of American dead are now marked with especial care, and on each cross is placed a disk which bears the name, company, regiment, and whatever other marks are needed for identification.



Bugler blowing taps while men stand with heads bared at funeral of First Lieutenant Edward A. Larabee at the headquarters of 9th American Infantry at Vichy, France.

(© U. S. Official)



LIEUT. COM. J. T. BOONE.
The Croix de Guerre with
palms is being bestowed on
Lieutenant Commander
Boone by Acting Secretary of
the Navy F. D. Roosevelt.

(© Harris & Ewing)



Victory Way, New York, with electric lights shining on pyramid of German helmets.

(© Taken for the Woman's Victory Loan
Camera Club by Antoinette Hervey)

NEW YORK'S OWN 77th DIVISION WELCOMED HOME

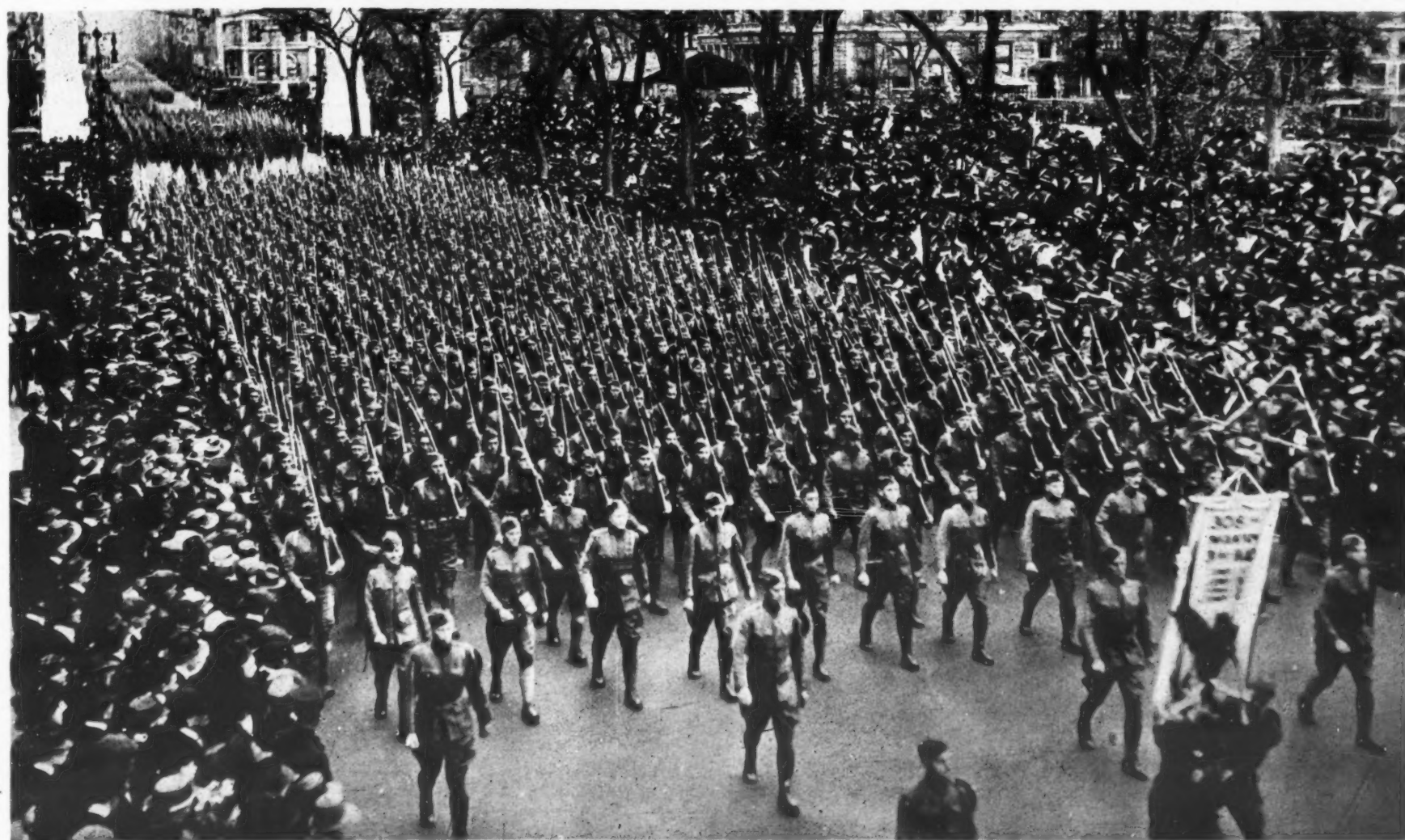


SOLID RANKS OF THE 77TH PASSING UNDER THE VICTORY ARCH AT MADISON SQUARE MAY 6, 1919.

Only a little over a year had passed since the 77th Division, composed chiefly of men from the metropolitan district, had gone to France to fight for their country, but in that year they had made history. They had fought valiantly and victoriously on the banks of the Vesle and elsewhere, but those achievements, great as they

were, had been eclipsed by their later exploits in the Argonne Forest and on the Meuse. Great throngs turned out to welcome them, but in the vicinity of the Victory Arch the police, through a rigid construction of their orders, kept thousands in the side streets. At the upper left hand side of the picture is the emblem of the division.

(© Brown Bros.)

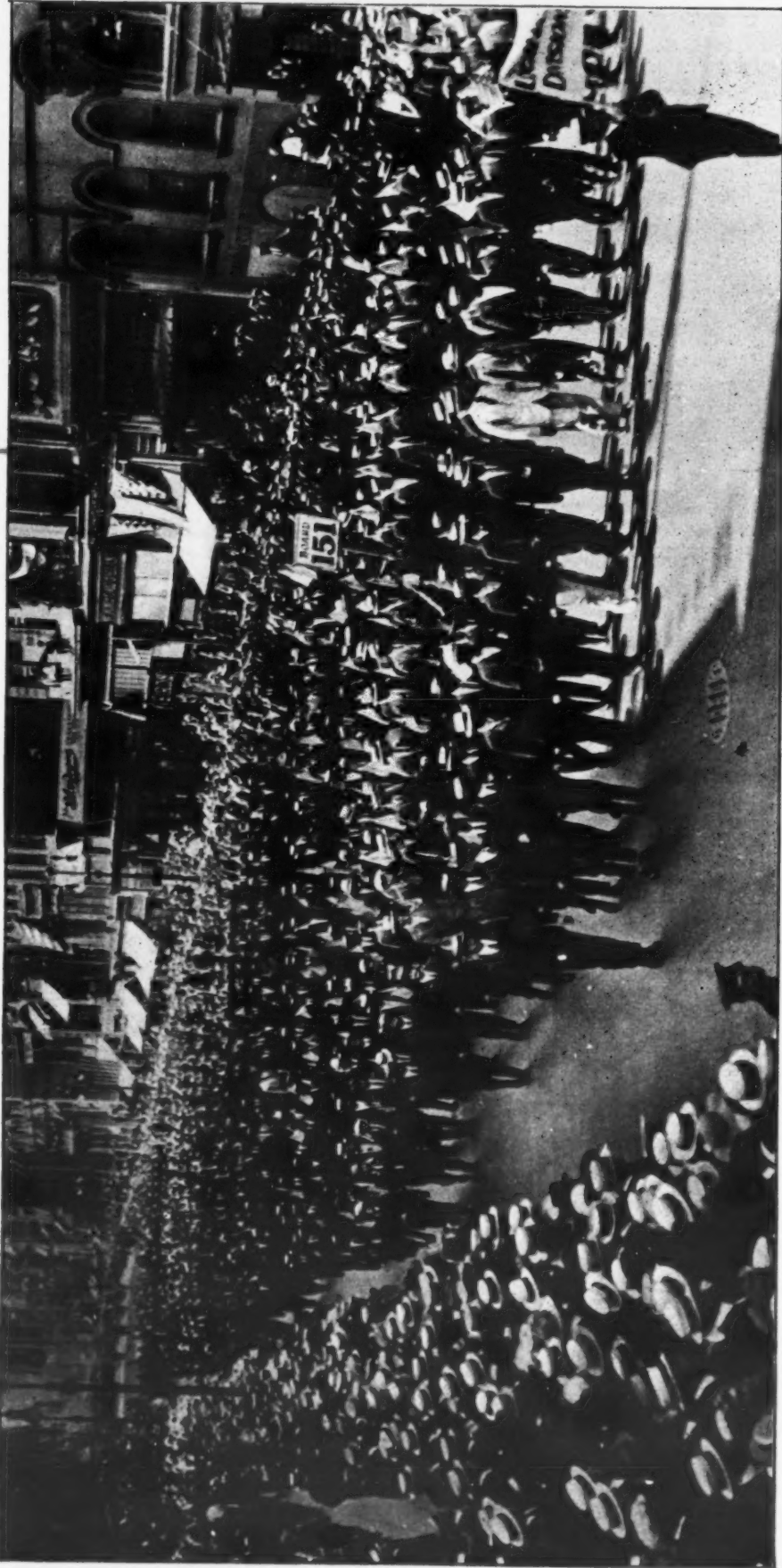


FILLING THE WIDTH OF FIFTH AVENUE FROM CURB TO CURB, AND MARCHING IN PERFECT ALIGNMENT, THE 308TH INFANTRY OF THE 77TH DIVISION IS HERE SEEN SWINGING ALONG THROUGH ENORMOUS CROWDS NEAR THE ARCH OF JEWELS.

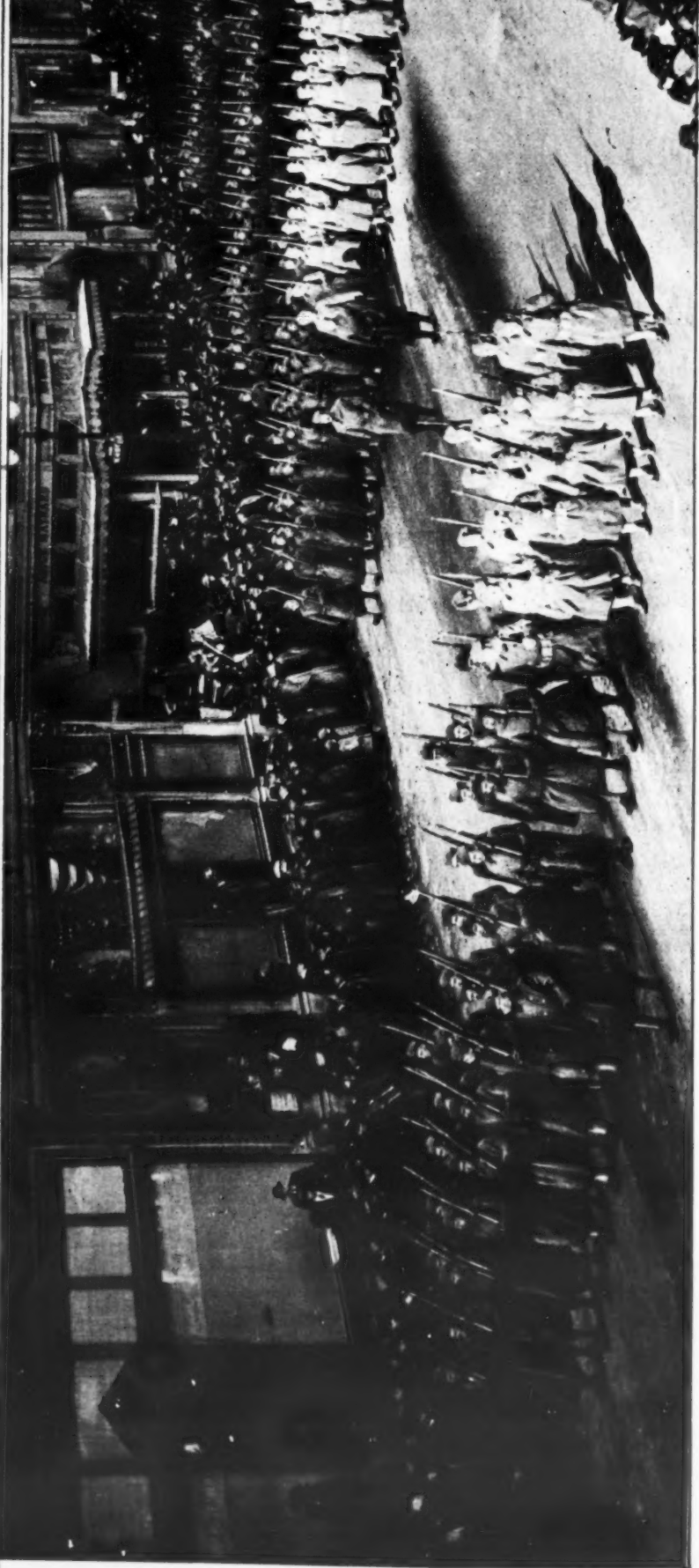
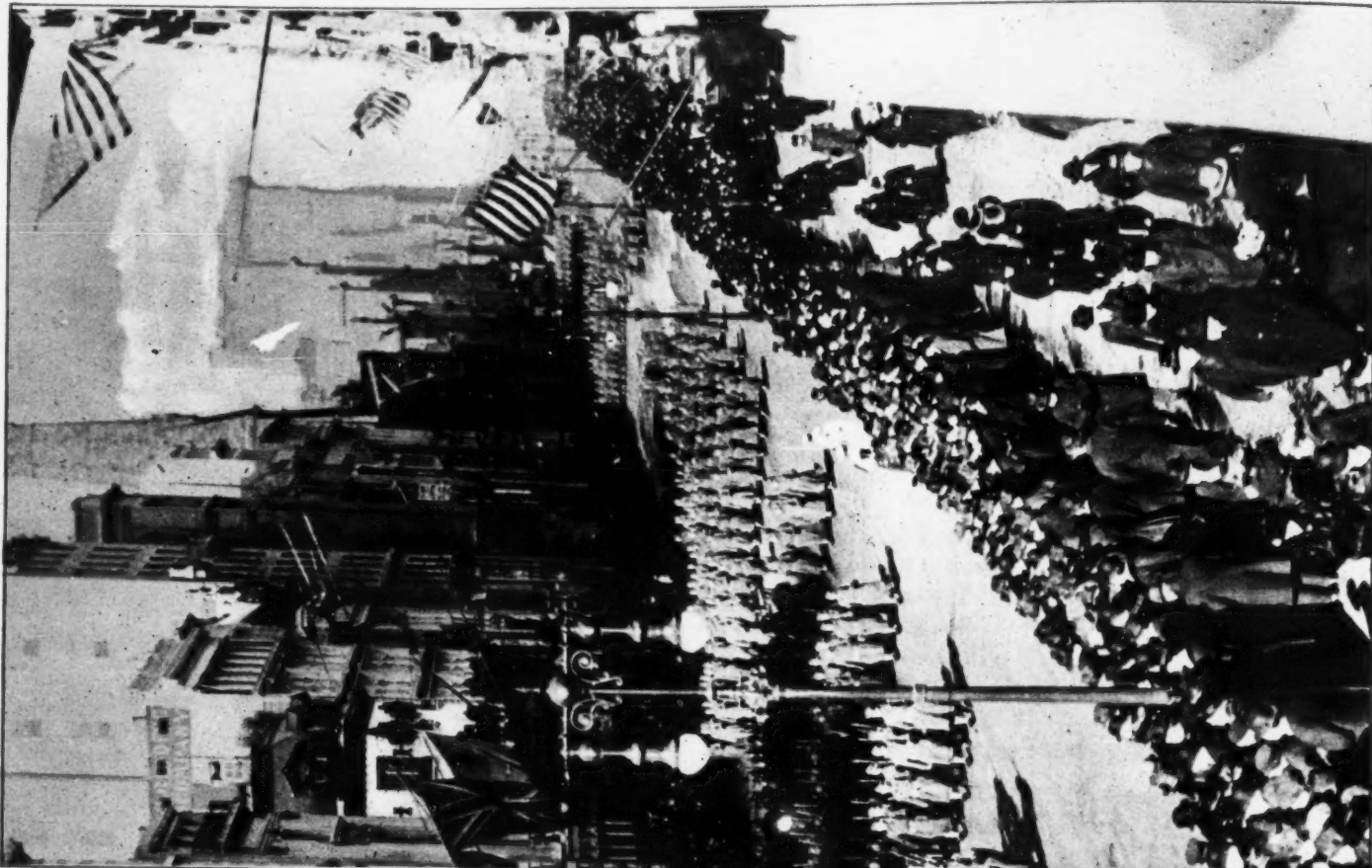
(© Paul Thompson.)

Views of 77th Men Before They Left for France

The marvelous way in which America turned its raw recruits into veterans is strikingly illustrated by a comparison of the pictures on this and the succeeding page. Most of the men of the 77th Division were city born and bred and of almost every race and nationality. Yet out of this heterogeneous material was formed the formidable fighting force that cleared the Argonne in the greatest victory of the war.

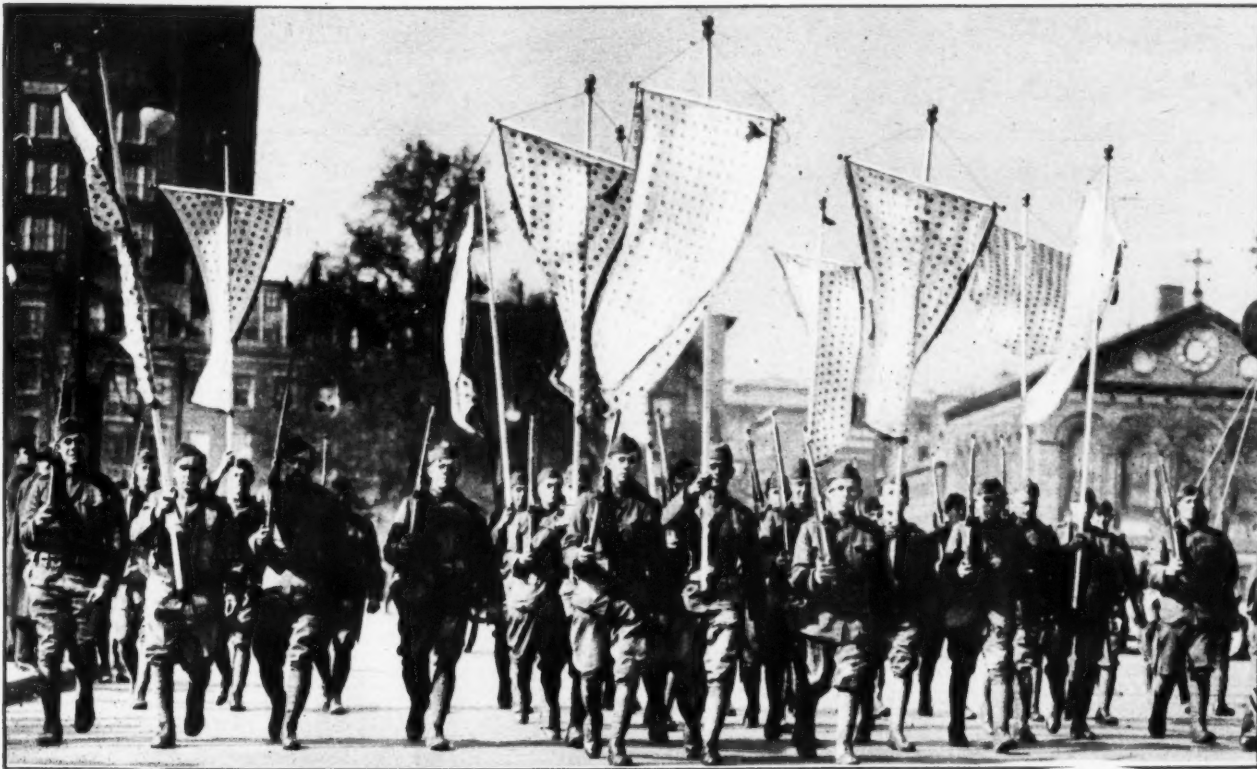


MEN JUST INDUCTED INTO THE NATIONAL ARMY MARCHING UP FIFTH AVENUE SEPT. 4, 1917. (© Underwood & Underwood.)



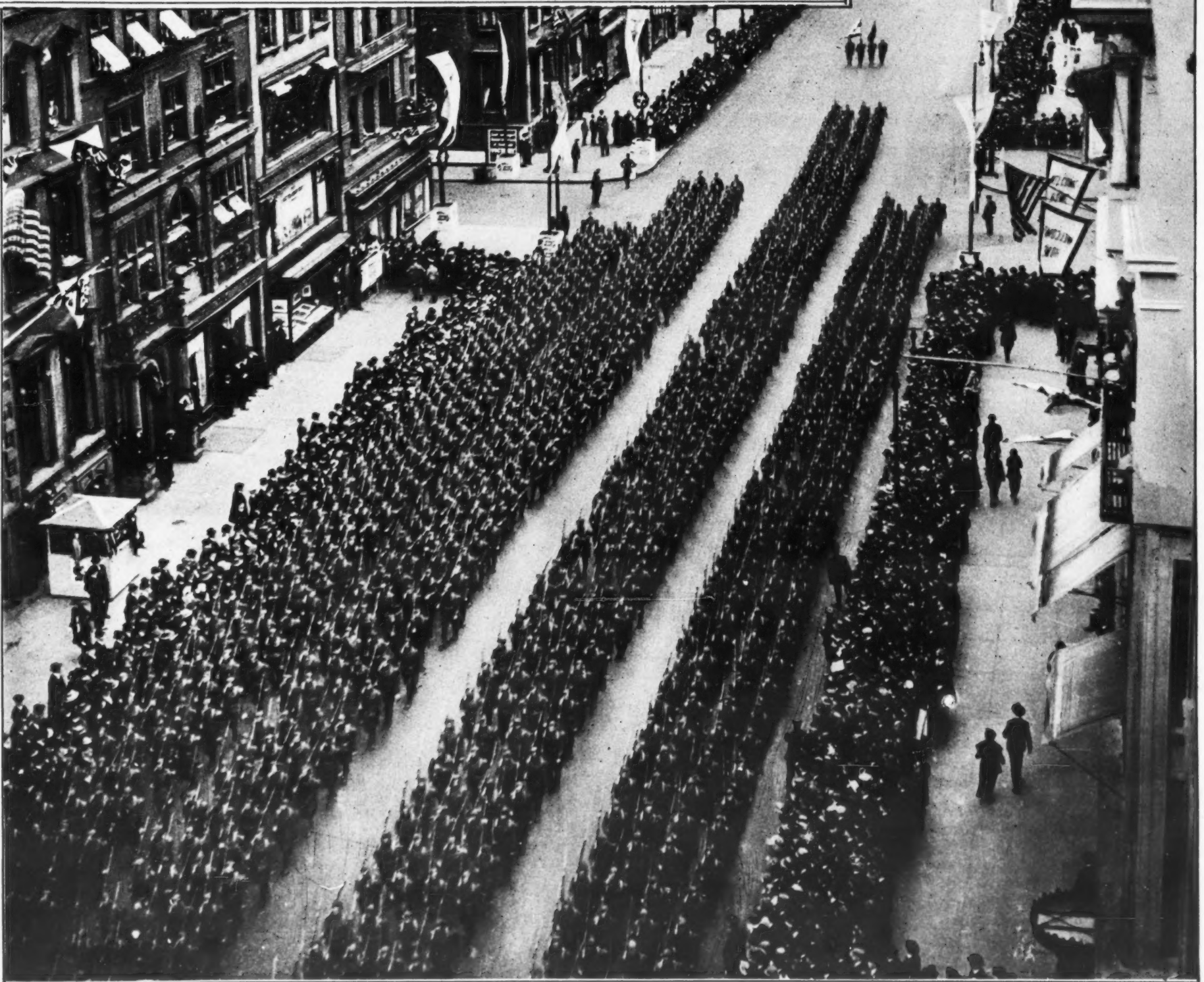
THE 308TH INFANTRY, A UNIT OF THE 77TH DIVISION, AFTER A SEASON OF TRAINING AT CAMP UPTON, MARCHING IN PARADE ON FIFTH AVENUE FEB. 4, 1918. (© Times Photo Service.)

Parade of the 77th Division in New York, May 6, 1919



BANNERS CARRIED IN 77TH PARADE IN HONOR OF THOSE WHO DIED.

The cortege for the dead was composed of the standard bearers and a guard of honor of fifty of their comrades. The banners bore gold stars to the number of 2,356, representing those members of the division who had given their lives for their country. Behind the sombre band was a soldier who carried a great staff wreathed in palm branches symbolic of victory and adorned with violets. The palms and wreaths were afterward laid before the Roll of Honor at the Public Library. (© International Film Service.)

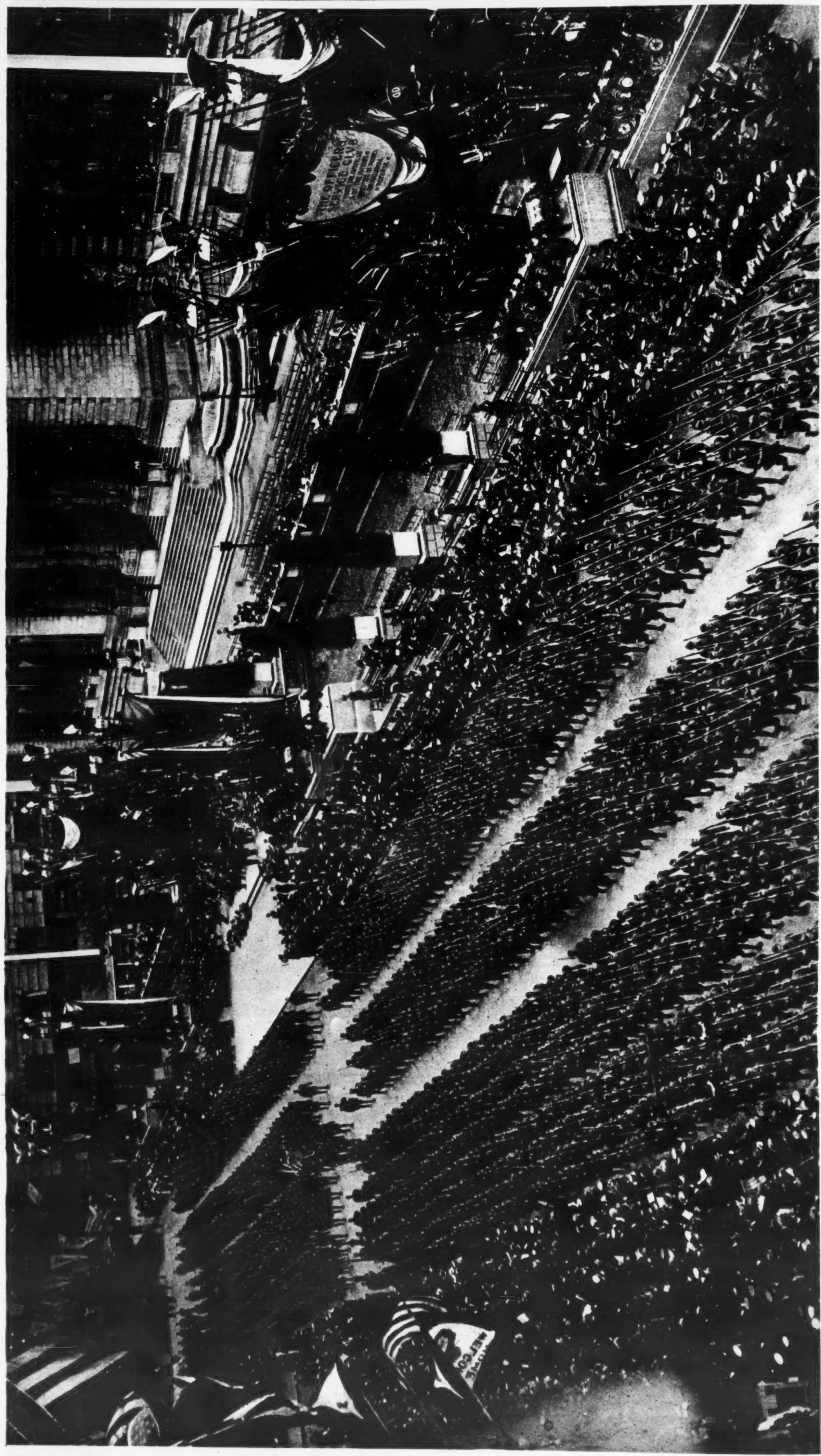


LONG COLUMNS OF THE 77TH DIVISION, SIXTEEN ABREAST, MARCHING UP FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

The metropolis turned out in great numbers on May 6 to welcome the returned soldiers of the 77th Division, which had won deserved honors by great service in France, notably in the clearing of the Argonne Forest. Perhaps a million people witnessed the parade while as many more were prevented from seeing it by overstrict police regulations. There were over 22,000 men in line and the marching was snappy and

soldierly, the division covering the five miles of the march in two and a quarter hours. It received a continuous ovation from the spectators. Reverence and bared heads greeted the cortege in memory of the dead, carrying banners with 2,356 gold stars. The parade was headed by its commander, Major Gen. Robert Alexander, and was reviewed by city, state and national officials. (© Western Newspaper Union.)

Memorable March Through New York City of Its Own Liberty Division



IMPRESSIVE SPECTACLE AS THE GREAT HOST OF THE 77TH DIVISION, CROWNED WITH HONORS WON ABROAD, MARCHED PAST THE "COURT OF THE HEROIC DEAD."

The passage of the regiments composing the 77th Division through Fifth Avenue, New York, was marked by a continuous ovation. At the Public Library at Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street hung the honor roll of the division. This was headed by an extract from a letter written by President Lincoln to a bereaved mother during the civil war, and below was a list of the actions in which the 77th had participated while abroad. It was a long list, embracing battles in the Baccarat sector, on the Aisne, on the Vesle, and, greatest of all, the Argonne, where it carried out one of the master strokes of the war in clearing the supposedly impregnable forest and defeating the crack divisions of the German Army. No more difficult task had been given to any division in the whole course of the war, but the 77th conquered almost insuperable obstacles, cleared the forest, and carried their flags as far as Sedan.

(U.S. Underwood & Underwood.)

Victory Panorama That Deeply Stirred New York



CHEMICAL WARFARE FLOAT IN LOAN DISPLAY.

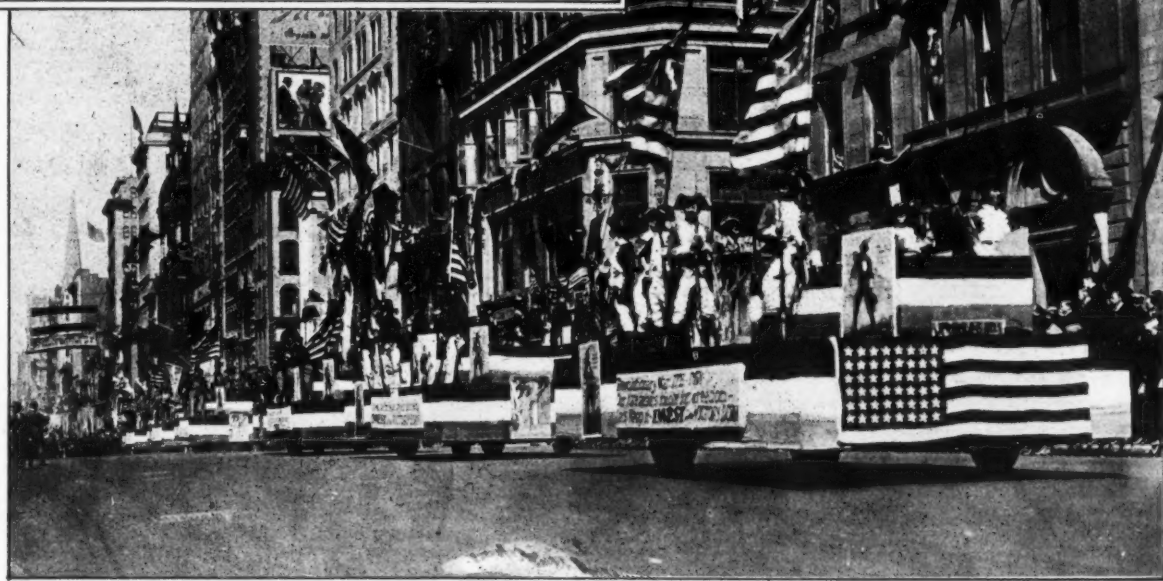
(At left.) New York is indifferent to many things, but it was thoroughly shaken out of its indifference on May 3 when one of the mightiest military spectacles ever staged passed down Fifth Avenue, evoking applause along every block of the route from the spectators. It was a visible token of the tremendous efforts that this country had put forth to win the war. Every department of army activities and equipment was represented in a series of floats five miles in length. The curtain of smoke released by the gas and flame division, as shown in the picture, was only one of a hundred other exhibits of equal interest and instructiveness.

(© Brown Bros.)

TYPES OF AMERICA'S SOLDIERS IN ALL HER WARS.

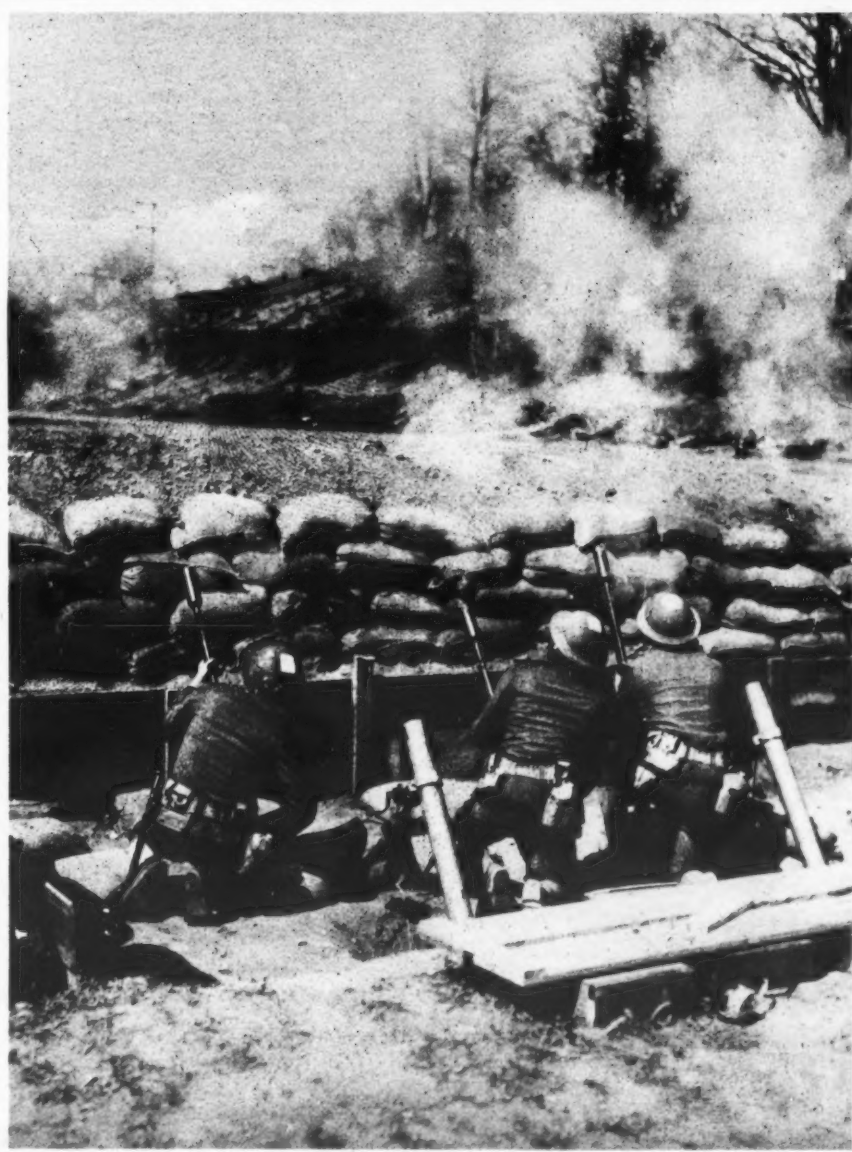
(At right.) One of the most interesting features in the great Victory Loan panorama, designed to stimulate interest in the loan campaign by showing the people how their money had been and would be spent, was a series of floats on which were soldiers typical of every war in which the country had engaged. Uniforms, guns, and equipment were represented to the last detail. The war of the revolution, the war of 1812, the war with Mexico, the civil war, the Spanish-American war, and the great war just ended were faithfully pictured. And on every float was an urgent admonition to lend dollars as freely as these soldiers had risked their lives.

(© Brown Bros.)



HEAVY RAILWAY GUNS IN MIMIC WARFARE.

Under the auspices of the War Department a series of sham battles has been staged at Van Cortlandt Park in the upper part of New York City. The object has been to stimulate interest in the Victory Loan campaign by showing the people how terrible and costly a thing has been the war that has just ended, and the necessity the Government is under of paying the bill and "finishing the job."

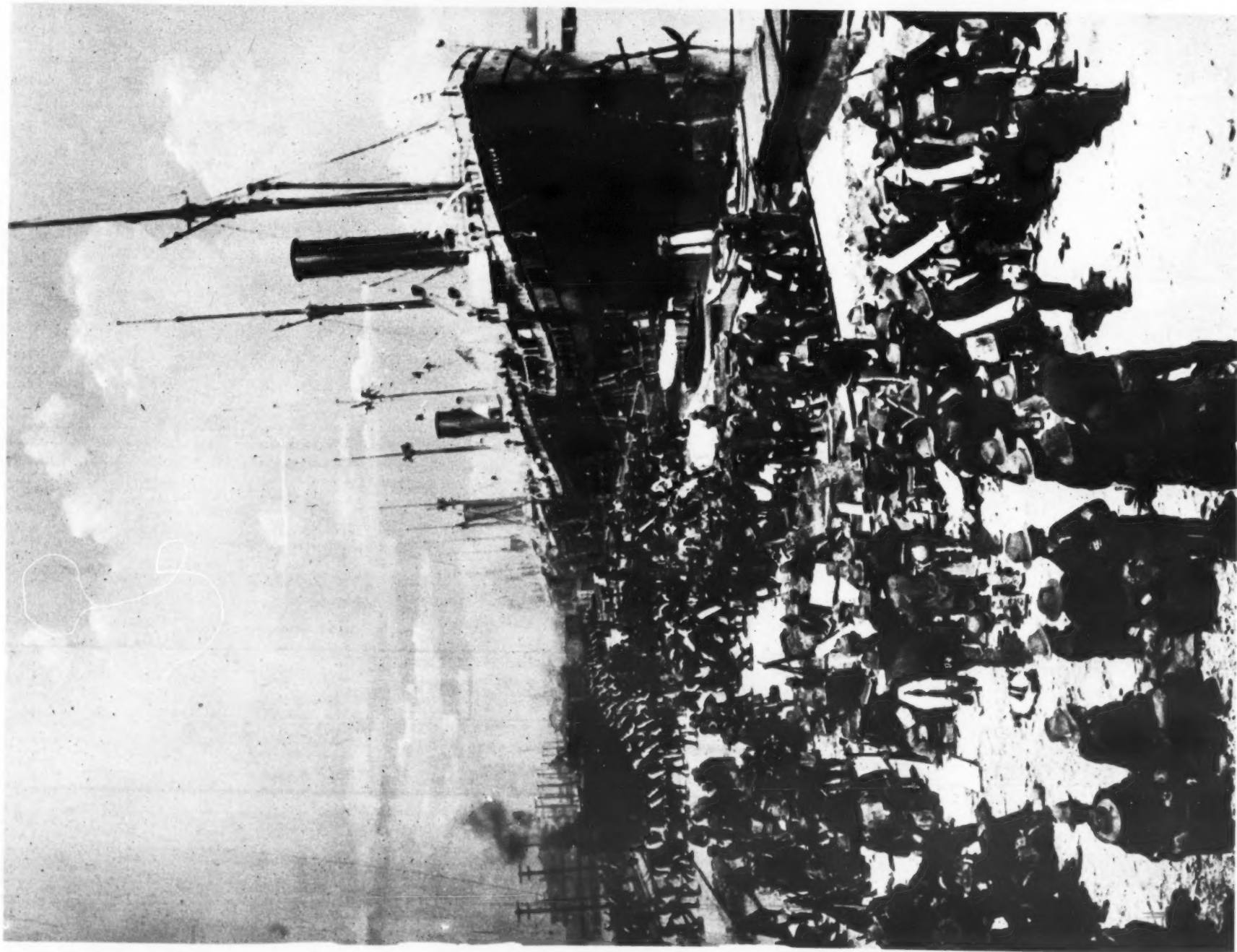


FIRING RIFLE GRENADES IN SHAM BATTLE.

Great crowds have been attracted to the scene of the sham battles given nightly in Van Cortlandt Park. Every kind of weapon, including rifles, machine guns, grenades, trench mortars, artillery, tanks, and gas shells, has been employed, and the exhibition has been realistic in the extreme. The noise has been deafening, the battles stirring, and the impression created has been profound.

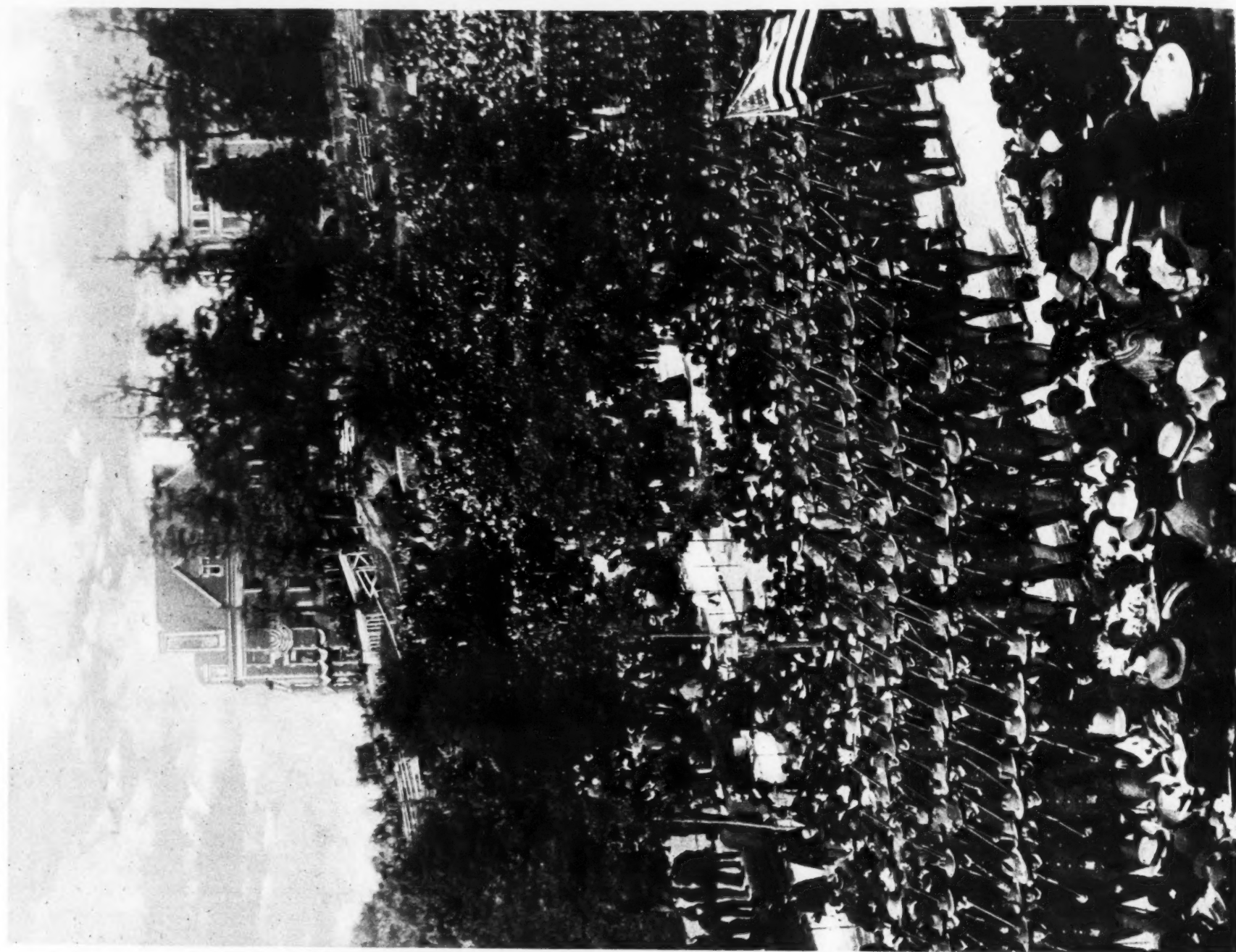
Photos © Keystone Photo Views.)

00007



SOLDIERS RETURNING FROM CUBA DISEMBARKING FROM TRANSPORTS.

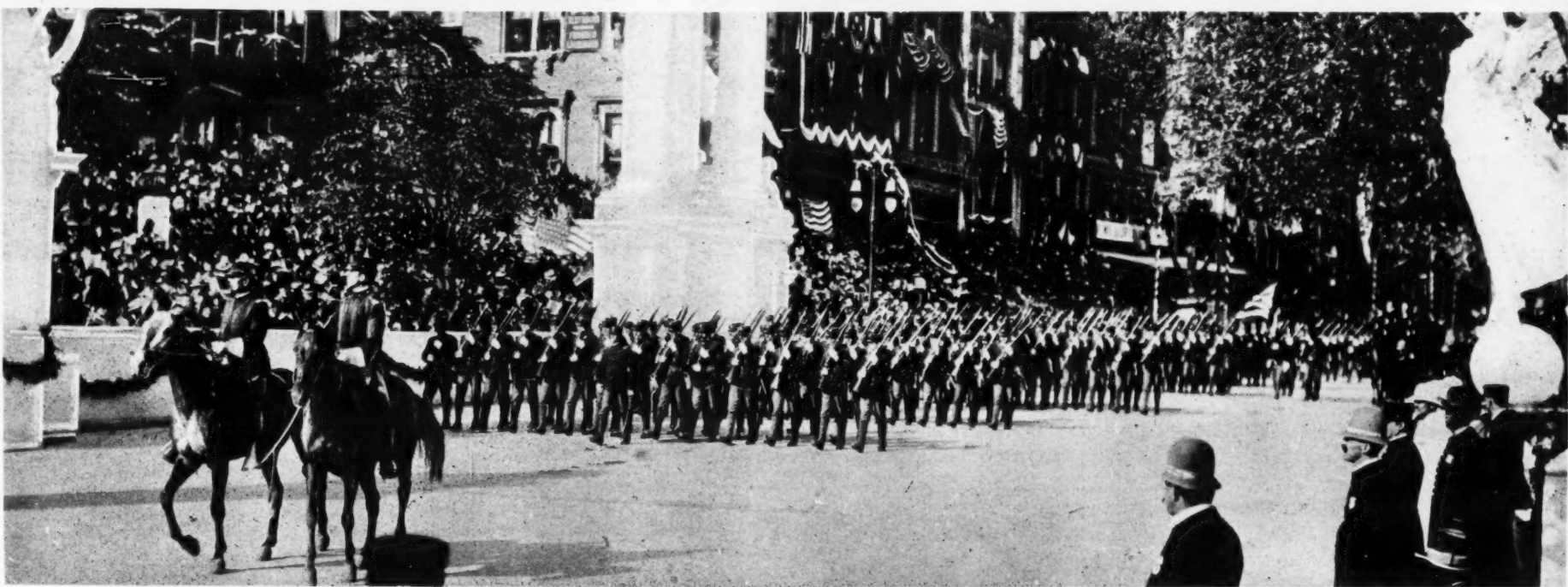
The steamer Santiago in the foreground was one of a fleet of transports that brought home from Cuba the men who had fought in the Spanish-American war. The war itself had not taxed the military power of the United States heavily and there had been few land actions of importance. But the men had done well the work that was given them to do.



PARADE OF RETURNED SOLDIERS FROM THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

The men who had served their country in Cuba are here shown marching through the streets of upper New York. Their reception was overwhelmingly cordial. In contrast to the war just ended, the navy had done the greater part of the work in the Spanish-American war. But at San Juan Hill and Santiago the military forces had shown the true American mettle. (Photos © Underwood & Underwood.)

Parade in New York After Spanish-American War



VANGUARD OF THE PARADE APPROACHING THE ARCH ERECTED FOR THE OCCASION AT MADISON SQUARE.

The reviewing stand at the left is being passed by the first units of the parade that extended for miles behind them. A beautiful arch, named after Admiral Dewey, had been built at Madison Square, and the pillars in front of the arch can be discerned in the foreground. The freedom

of the city was conferred upon the Admiral, and a loving cup went with the presentation. The night decorations were especially elaborate and the city was ablaze with electric lights. The Brooklyn Bridge had a great display with the words: "Welcome, Dewey!"

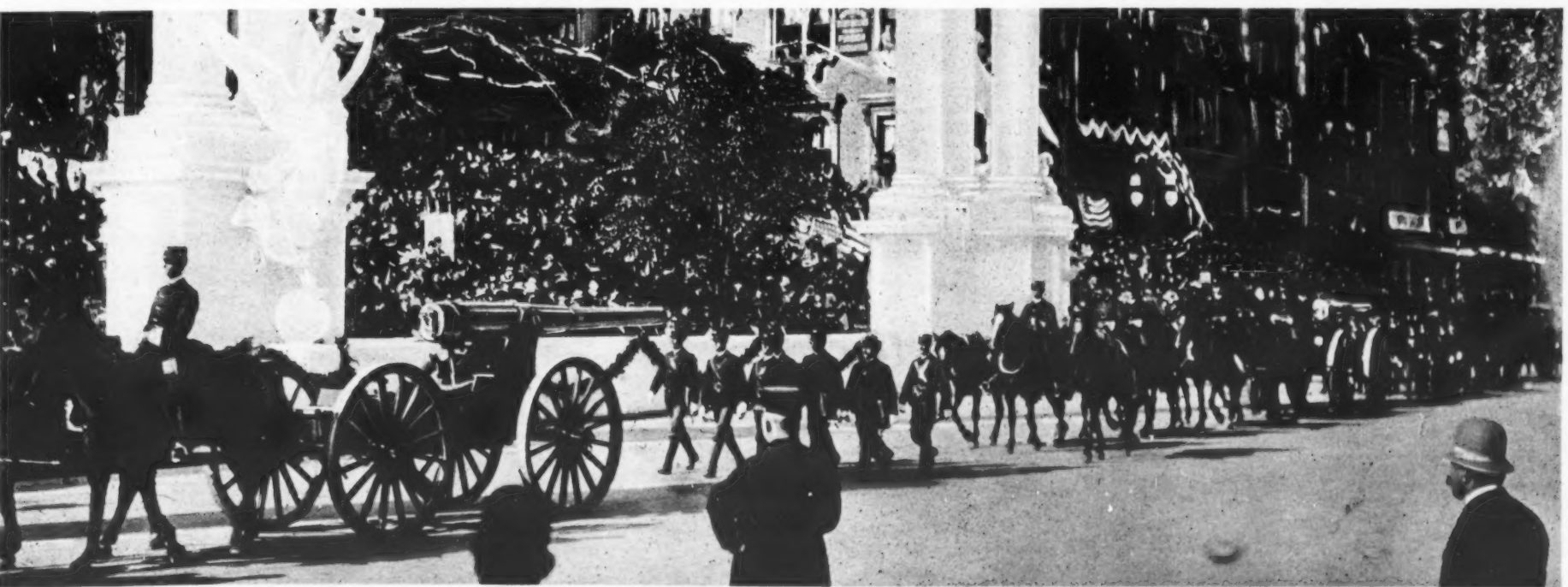


TROOPS PARADING IN NEW YORK IN THE GREAT DEMONSTRATION IN HONOR OF ADMIRAL DEWEY IN 1899.

America up to that time had never witnessed such a popular welcome as that which signaled the return of Admiral Dewey from the Philippines. The victory that he had achieved at Manila Bay, seven thousand miles away from home, had stirred the people's imagination,

and the city made holiday in his honor. The parade which passed through New York's streets was witnessed by enormous crowds, and the enthusiasm was unbounded. Admiral Dewey was, of course, the central figure.

(Photos © J. C. Hemment.)



ARTILLERY SECTION OF THE PARADE OF SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR VETERANS NEAR DEWEY ARCH.

One of the most impressive features of the great parade was the heavy artillery drawn by powerful horses, and this section received great applause as the heavy guns rumbled by. The superiority of the American arms in this branch of the service had been demonstrated in the

war although its use had been restricted by the rapid collapse of the Spanish resistance. Most of the fighting had occurred at sea, and the American guns so far outranged those of the enemy that at Manila Bay and Santiago the Spanish ships had been destroyed with scarcely any American casualties.

(Photos © J. C. Hemment.)

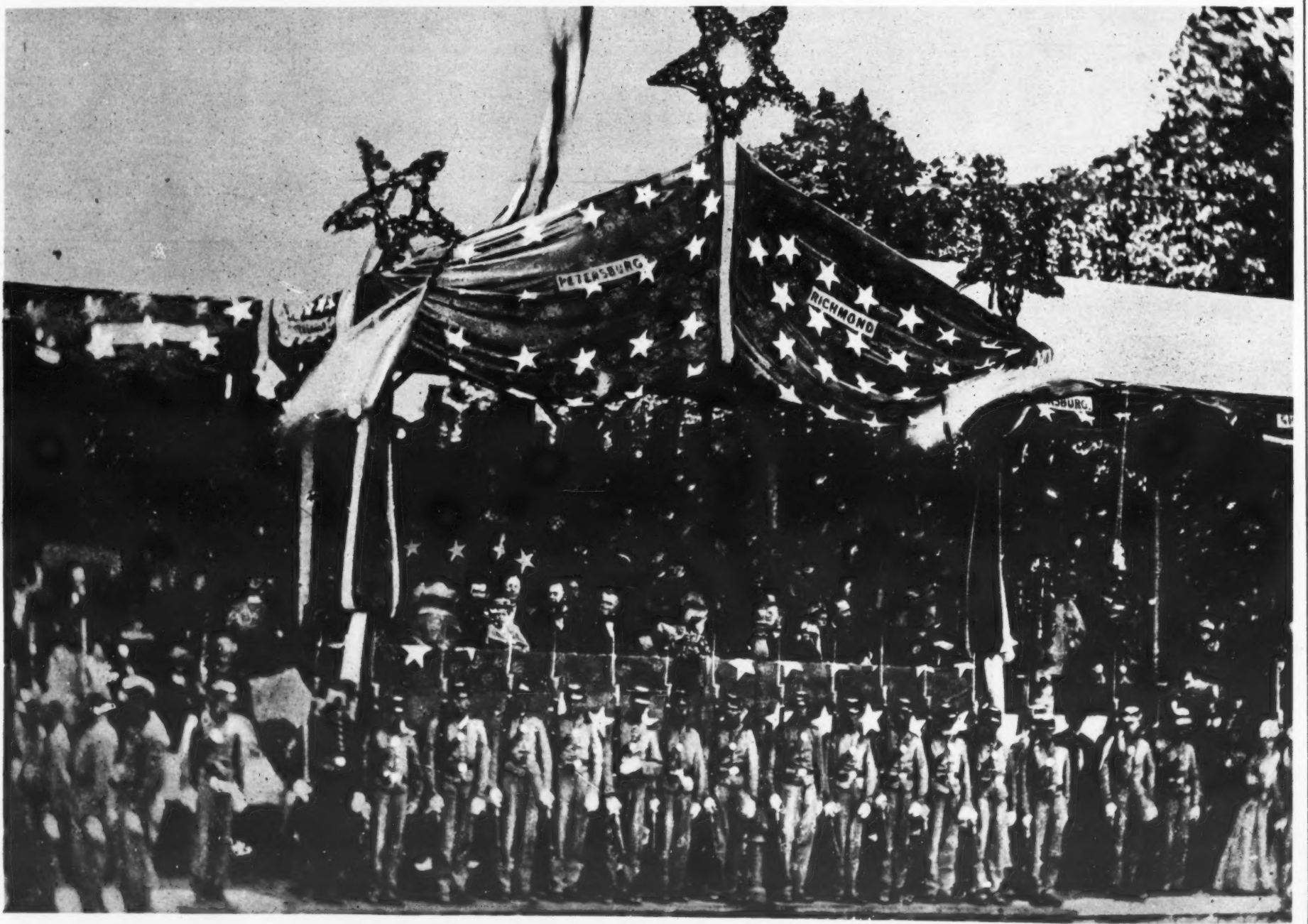
Army Scenes at Conclusion of Wars That Achieved



WASHINGTON TAKING LEAVE OF HIS ARMY AFTER THE AMERICAN COLONIES HAD WON THEIR INDEPENDENCE.

The above picture, taken from an old engraving, faithfully shows the love and reverence with which the father of his country was regarded by the troops he had led from the time he assumed command of them in Boston until the war had victoriously ended in the overthrow of the

British under Cornwallis at Yorktown. Although an aristocrat by birth and training, Washington had a rare gift of winning the affection of the men who served under him. He had exposed himself fearlessly in battle to the same dangers that they themselves had incurred.



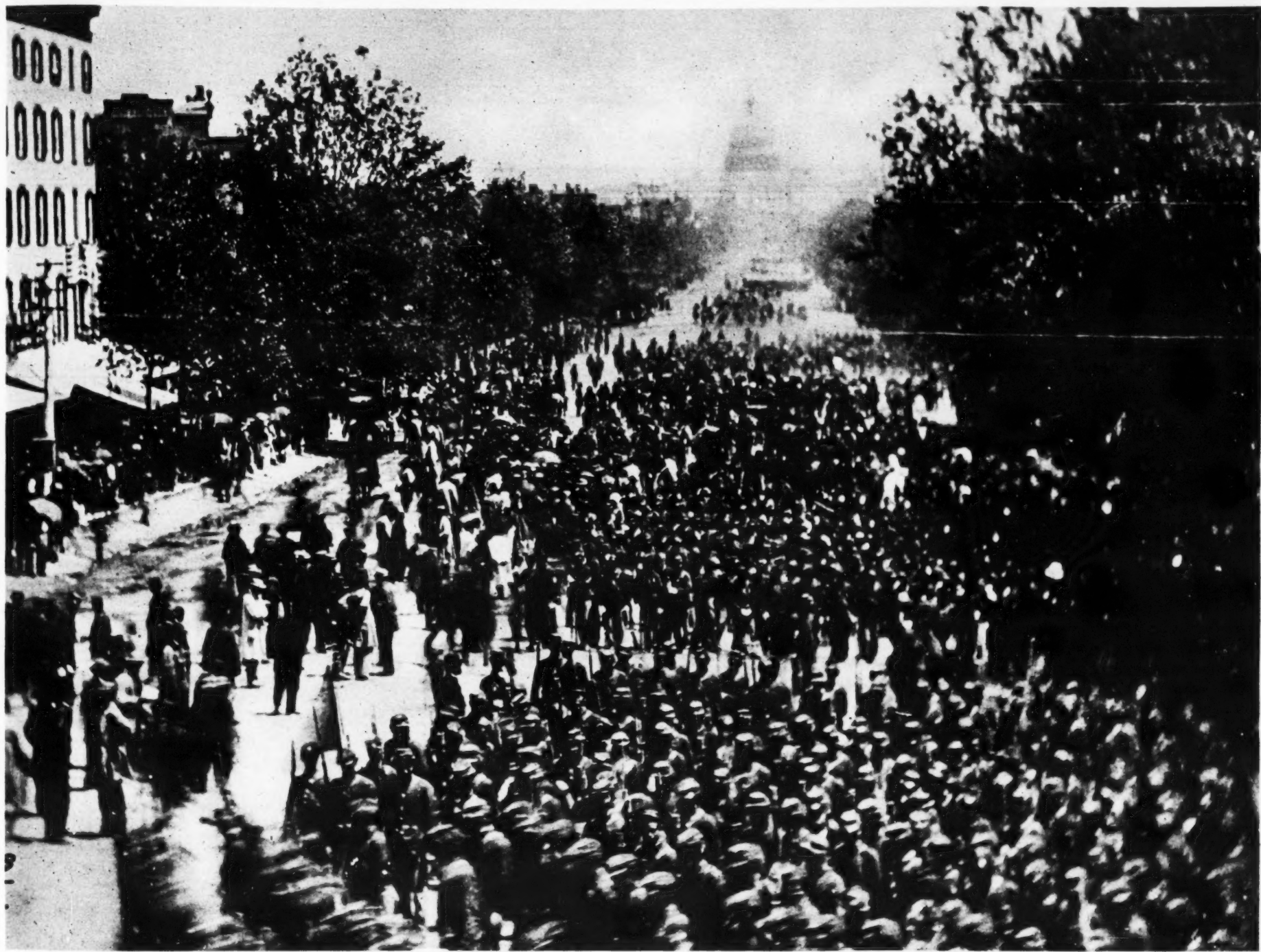
REVIEWING STAND AT WASHINGTON ON THE OCCASION OF THE GREAT PARADE OF UNION TROOPS IN 1865.

Some of the most distinguished characters in the war for the Union occupied the reviewing stand when the veterans marched by. There was one memorable absentee—the martyr President, whose assassination the month before had thrilled the nation with grief and horror. The stand was

decorated with flags that bore the names of some of the most notable battles of the civil war. General Grant is seen at the left, and near him is Edwin Stanton, the great War Secretary. General Garfield, after to be President, can be seen at the right.

(© Brown Bros.)

American Independence and Preserved the Union

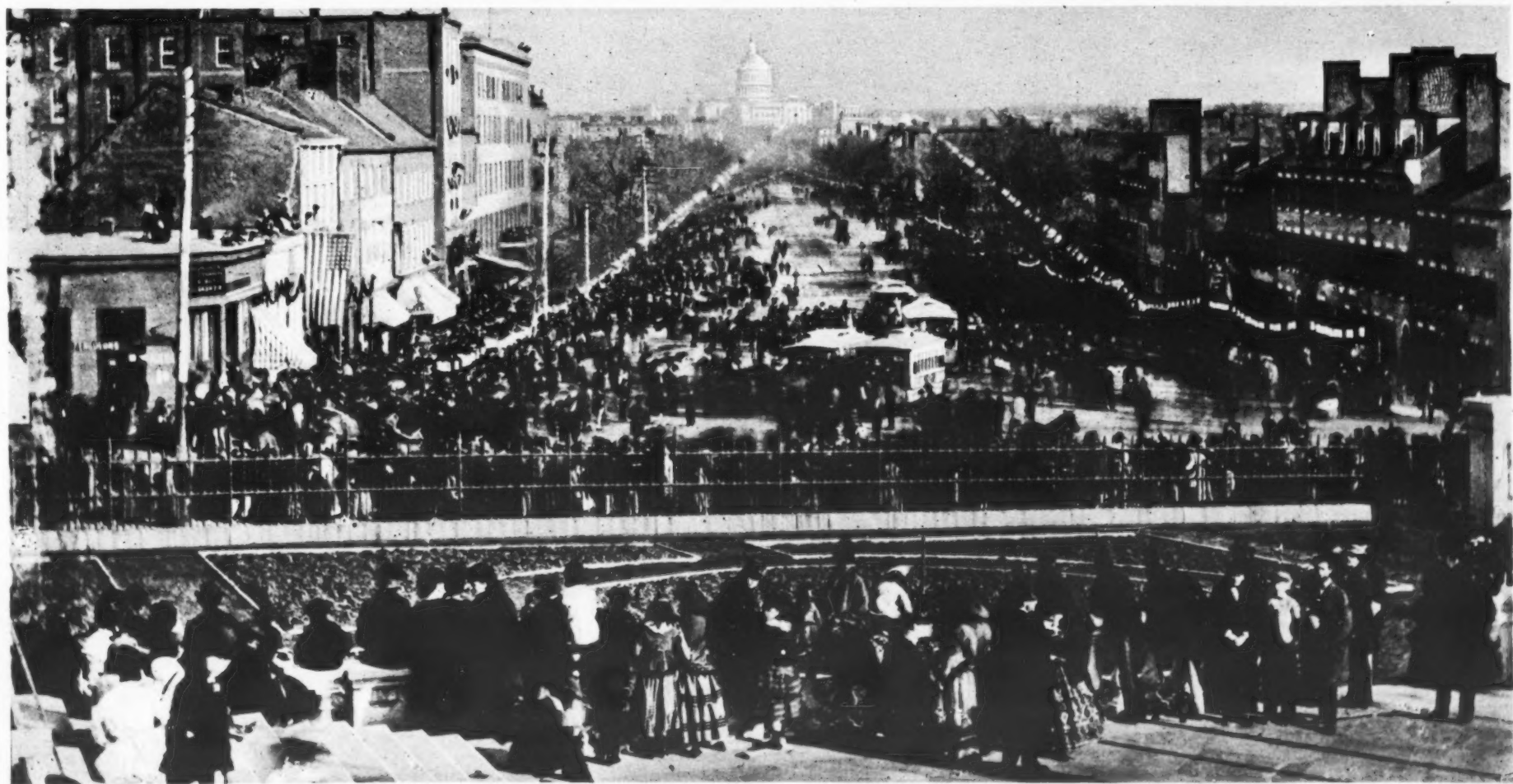


PARADE OF UNION ARMIES ON PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C., AT CLOSE OF CIVIL WAR, MAY, 1865.

The pall of Lincoln's death still hung over the capital when the great parade of the returning Union soldiers took place in the month following the assassination, but it did not prevent an enthusiastic greeting to the men who had saved the Union. It was a memorable occasion

in the annals of the nation. The men who marched under their tattered banners had fought with Sheridan in the Shenandoah, under Meade at Gettysburg, with Grant in the Wilderness, and had marched with Sherman to the sea.

(© Brown Bros.)

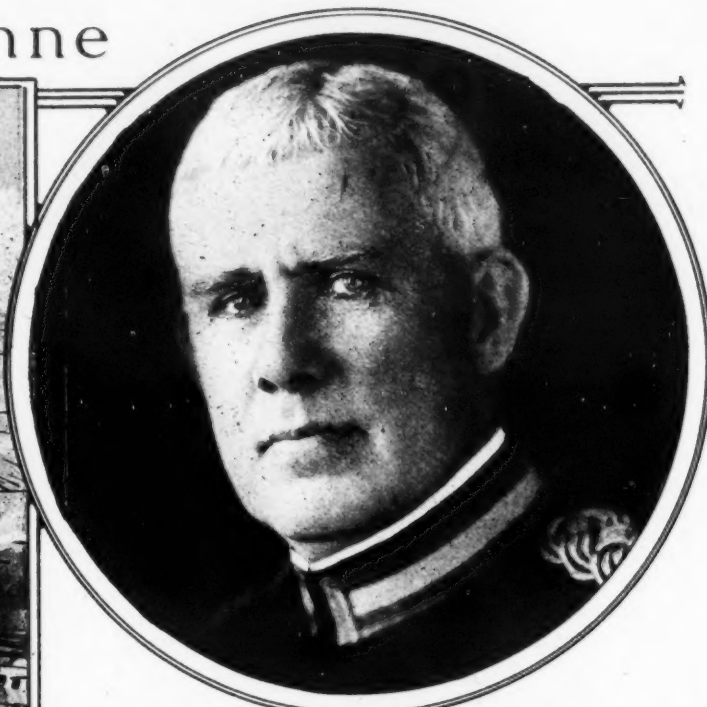


THRONGS GATHERING TO WITNESS THE PARADE OF UNION TROOPS IN WASHINGTON IN SPRING OF 1865.

The Pennsylvania Avenue of Washington at the end of the civil war differed widely from the stately street as it is today. Most of the buildings here seen have been replaced by modern ones. But even then it was a noble avenue and admirably adapted for the purposes of a parade. The street on that occasion was festooned with flags and with

Chinese lanterns which at night lent color and beauty to the scene. Great crowds had gathered there from every part of the country in order to greet the troops returning in triumph after four years of war, and the parade was the most impressive military pageant that the country had ever seen.

(© Brown Bros.)



A black and white photograph showing a rustic, dilapidated wooden structure in a field. The structure appears to be made of rough logs and has a large, spoked wheel visible. It is surrounded by bare trees and a cloudy sky. The ground is dark and uneven, possibly covered in grass or debris. The overall scene suggests a rural or frontier setting.

A black and white photograph of a traditional Japanese thatched-roof building, possibly a shrine or temple, nestled among tall pine trees. The building has a dark, steeply pitched roof and is partially obscured by the branches of the trees. To the left, another smaller building is visible in the background.

THE 77TH DIVISION IN THE ARGONNE.

show the almost of the of the time the ing the ot been clearing ts were machine- of trees possible n Indian age, and the 77th moved on to the assault along sixteen lines that had been cut through the enemy's wire defenses. The division advanced two kilometers the first day and one and a half the second, against the most desperate resistance. By noon on Oct. 2 the 153d Brigade had reached the fortified position of the enemy on the Bois de la Naza. It was on this day that occurred the dramatic episode of the "lost battalion"—which, by the way, was not lost, but cut off from its support by largely outnumbering forces of the enemy. Until Oct. 7 these six companies fought against heavy odds, vigorously refused the German urging that it surrender, and were finally rescued by their comrades. On the 14th St. Juvin was captured, and on the 15th Grand Pre was taken. This virtually ended what was distinctively Argonne fighting and the later stage of the struggle was the drive to the Meuse. Hard battling was resumed after two weeks of rest, and when the armistice was signed the 77th was before Sedan. At that time it was occupying a wider front than any unit had before attempted to hold.

(Photos © Underwood & Underwood.)

German Dugouts in the Argonne That Enlisted Natural



CAPTURED GERMAN DUGOUT WITH AMERICAN SOLDIER STANDING AT THE ENTRANCE. THE CAVITY HERE SHOWN WAS A SHELL CRATER THAT WAS AFTERWARD ARTIFICIALLY ENLARGED. THE DUGOUT ITSELF EXTENDS FOR A LONG DISTANCE UNDERGROUND.



MACHINE GUN NEST WITH CAMOUFLAGE IN FRONT TO HIDE ITS LOCATION. THE TANGLED SHRUBBERY, WHICH WAS OF ITSELF A FORMIDABLE OBSTACLE, HAD BEEN REINFORCED BY BARBED WIRE ENTANGLEMENTS RUNNING FROM TREE TO TREE.

(Photos © Underwood & Underwood.)

Aids and Military Science in Their Construction



MASSIVE CONCRETE ENTRANCE TO DUGOUT LEADING BACK INTO THE HILL WITH MANY UNDERGROUND RAMIFICATIONS.

IT has been true in this war to a greater extent than in any other that the forces of both the Allied and the Central Powers were "armies of moles," because of the way they burrowed underground. The ease with which fortifications like those of Liège and Namur crumbled before the onslaught of the great guns led to a still greater reliance on the earth as a shelter from hostile attack. In the Argonne fighting, the ground that the Germans had held for four years was literally honeycombed with dugouts, some of them with winding passages that enabled the Germans to come out in the rear of the Allied forces. Some were very elaborately fitted up, especially the officers' quarters. In certain cases the dugouts proved not shelters, but traps, and there are instances where a few determined men with hand grenades have compelled the surrender of many times their number.



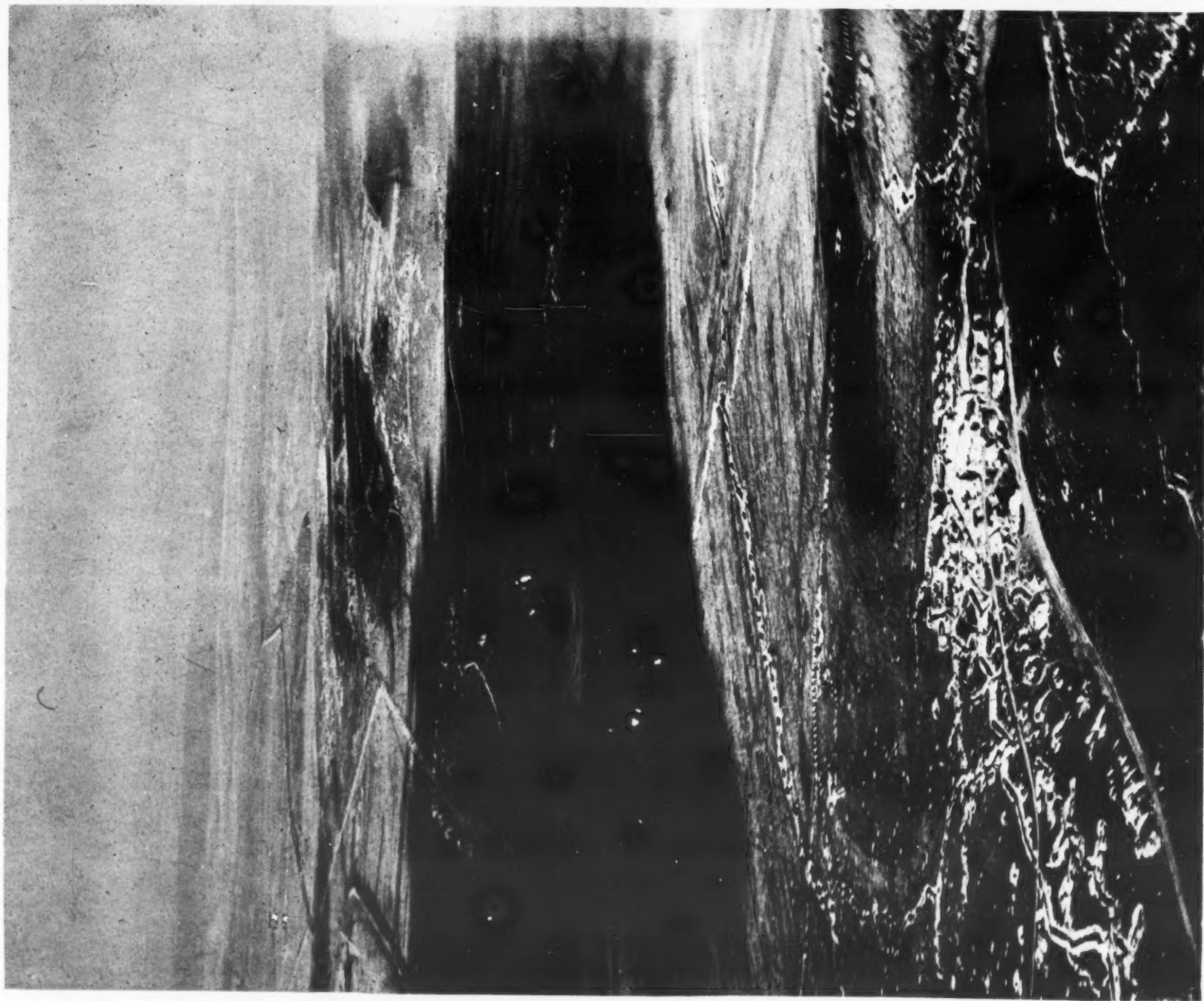
WHERE NATURAL OBSTACLES WERE LACKING, THE GERMANS BUILT SOLID CONCRETE WALLS, REINFORCED BY IRON GIRDERS, WHICH MADE THE DUGOUTS ALMOST IMMUNE TO THE HEAVIEST ARTILLERY FIRE.



INTERIOR OF A GERMAN DUGOUT NEAR VILOSNES IN THE ARGONNE. IT WAS BUILT AS THOUGH FOR PERPETUITY, WITH SCORES OF SEPARATE ROOMS ON EACH SIDE OF THE CORRIDORS, SOME OF THEM EQUIPPED WITH ELECTRIC LIGHTS AND COMFORTABLY FURNISHED.

(Photos © Underwood & Underwood.)

Birdseye View of Ground Over Which Americans Fought to Victory



BATTLEFIELD EAST OF AVOCOURT AT BEGINNING OF ARGONNE DRIVE.

The fighting that resulted in the clearing of the Argonne Forest was probably the most difficult and bitter of the entire war. The forest itself was densely wooded with the exception of a few open spaces where small towns had been established, and had been held by the Germans for four years. They were familiar with every foot of ground. They openly declared that it was impregnable. Napoleon himself had declined to attack it in his time. The Germans brought up their crack divisions to hold it. But the Americans took it.



THE SHELL-PITTED EARTH NEAR THE CAPTURED TOWN OF VAUQUOIS.

At Vauquois the Germans had a series of tunnels which reached way back into the hills north of the town. Their aggregate length was more than twenty-four miles. Here were kept supplies of ammunition and other war material as well as their reserves of men. Machine gun nests were posted in every possible position of advantage, but the spirit of the Americans is shown by the fact that in one day 230 of these gunners, all carrying their weapons, were marched back as prisoners to the American lines.

(Photos © Underwood & Underwood.)

Territory Conquered Foot by Foot in the Argonne



DESOLATE AND SHELL-SWEPT DISTRICT IN VICINITY OF CUMIERES, WHERE FIERCE FIGHTING TOOK PLACE.

The fire of the American artillery in this region was so blasting that the forest was literally swept away, leaving only stripped and shattered trunks of trees. The American attack was begun with a great concentration of guns. Sixteen avenues in the enemy's defenses were assigned to the artillery to be cut for the advancing American troops. After the lanes had been cut, the plan of attack called for a rolling

barrage from the 75s with a standing protective barrage from the 155s. It was under this that the 77th went over the top. The underbrush held hidden traps. Hundreds of enemy machine guns swept every road. Every crater and rock and tree clump had been made a separate fort. It was a herculean task that was finally accomplished by American valor.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)



AUSTRIAN 77MM. GUN LEFT BEHIND IN THE ARGONNE BY FOE WHEN FINALLY FORCED TO RETREAT.

This trophy is one of hundreds captured in the irresistible American advance in the Argonne. No harder task ever faced an army than the clearing of the forest. The Germans had built stone walls, reinforced with bars of steel, across roads and streets forming parts of their line. One road had four of these walls in half a kilometer. In some places the Americans had to cut their way through miles of barbed wire.



VILLAGE OF VAUX, FRANCE, TWO DAYS BEFORE CAPTURE BY AMERICAN TROOPS IN A BRILLIANT ACTION JULY 1, 1918.

Swift and Workmanlike American Capture of Vaux



VAUX AS IT APPEARED AFTER IT WAS TAKEN BY AMERICAN SOLDIERS.

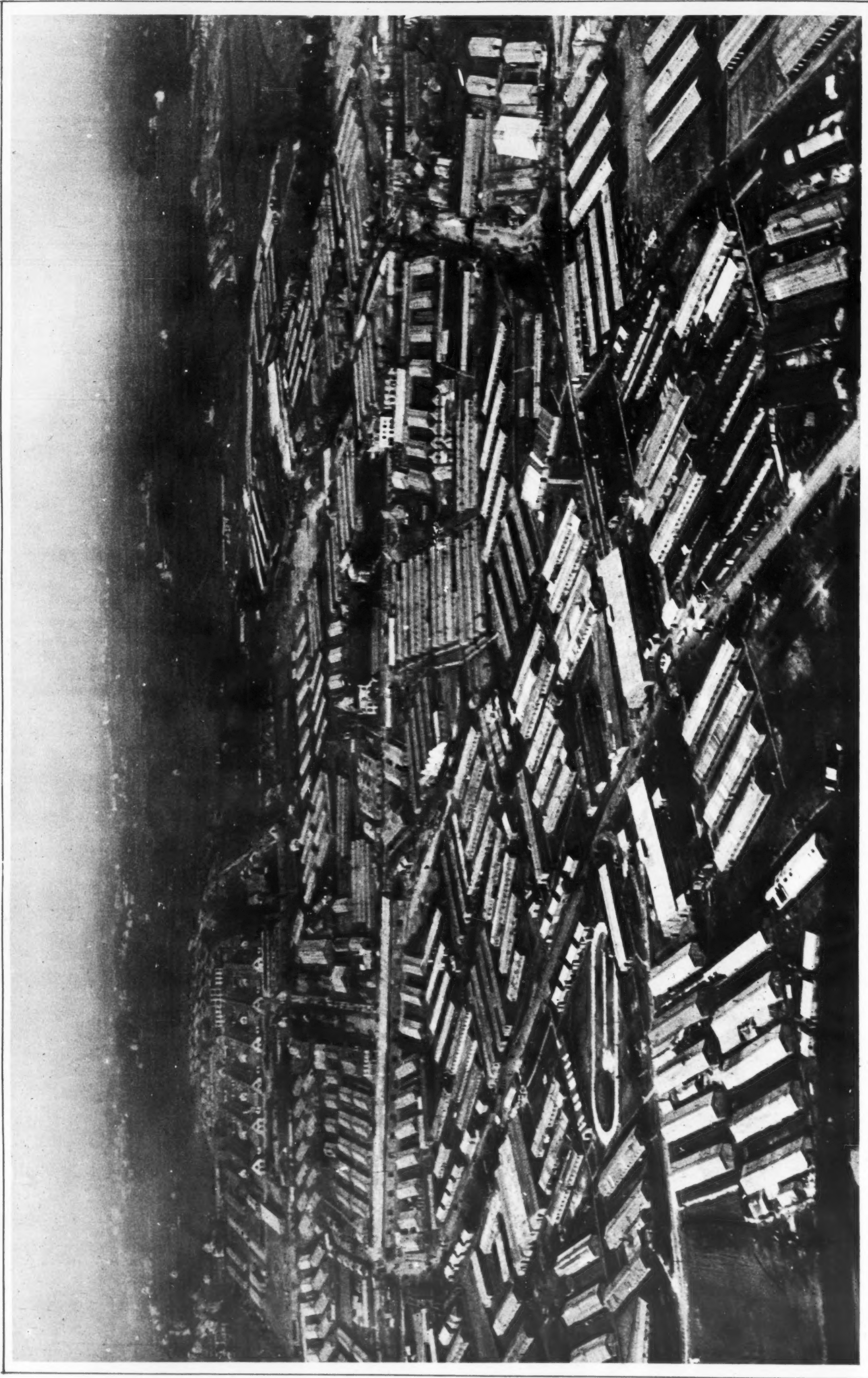
The whole operation of taking Vaux was completed in forty minutes. At the end of that time the American troops had taken the town. A comparison of the pictures on this and the adjoining page showing Vaux "before and after taking," reveals that every building in the town had been struck at least once by the remarkably accurate artillery fire. The circle above indicated by arrow (A) shows group of dead Germans. Arrow (B) shows Americans advancing. The numbered houses show how effective was the gunfire.

THE taking of Vaux by the American forces on July 1, 1918, was one of the most deft and finished actions of the war. It was especially gratifying because every detail of the thrust was planned and executed by officers and men of the United States Army acting alone. It dismayed the Germans and inspired the Allies by the evidence it furnished of the efficiency of the American military power. The attack was planned with the utmost care. Apart from the usual map and air observations the officers in charge scoured the countryside to find refugees from Vaux. An old mason-builder was found, among others, who knew the interior arrangements of most of the dwellings in the place. Scouting parties and patrols night after night kept locating nests of machine guns by carefully drawing their fire. Picture post-cards were gathered wholesale. Soon the officers knew every turn of the cobbled streets of Vaux, knew every structure and precisely where it stood, knew every room, every attic, every cellar, and all had been mapped and the most minute instructions given to every soldier who was to take part in the attack.

At 6 o'clock in the morning the American artillery let loose and continued for twelve hours. At 6 P. M. the troops went over the top. At the start of the barrage a line of shells was dropped across the nearest edge of the area. Three minutes later there was another line of shells a few yards further on. In these lines, shells fell about ten yards apart and made a wall of steel in which no German could live, except in a dug-out. At 6:25 the first of our men entered the village of Vaux. By 6:40 they had gained all their objectives. Squads were ready with their hand grenades to mop up the cellars, but many of these had been closed by our fire and the Germans buried in them. From others the enemy came out and surrendered. Every American had his post and the work moved with such admirable smoothness that in forty minutes the work was over and a line of American ambulances was wheeling into the town.



VAUX IN ITS FINAL STAGE OF DESTRUCTION WHEN IT WAS MERELY A HEAP OF JAGGED WALLS AND SHATTERED MASONRY OWING TO TWELVE HOURS OF CONSECUTIVE SHELLING BY POWERFUL AND ACCURATE AMERICAN GUNS.



BIRDSEYE VIEW OF CAMP OF BREST, THROUGH WHICH PASS THE GREAT MAJORITY OF UNITED STATES TROOPS NOW RETURNING HOME FROM BATTLEFIELDS OF EUROPE.

Brest is located on the northwestern coast of France. It is a strongly fortified naval harbor, and the chief station of the French Navy. During the war it has been the port of debarkation for most of the American soldiers sent to France, and since the war has virtually ended it has served equally for the embarkation of returning troops. The camp covers many acres, and, as can be seen from the picture, is a city in itself. It normally contains from 50,000 to 60,000 men, and on occasion has held many more. For several months past there has been considerable agitation concerning alleged unsanitary conditions prevailing at the camp. It was charged that the ill and wounded were compelled to stand in the rain for hours waiting for meals. Soldiers from the front and Red Cross nurses, it was stated, were held practically as prisoners, and if they complained were put at the bottom of the sailing list. Officers, it was said, were overbearing and harsh, and gave casuals no consideration. It was said that the roofs of buildings leaked, that the barracks were filthy, and that mud was everywhere. Official answer to these statements is given on the following page.

(© International Film Service.)

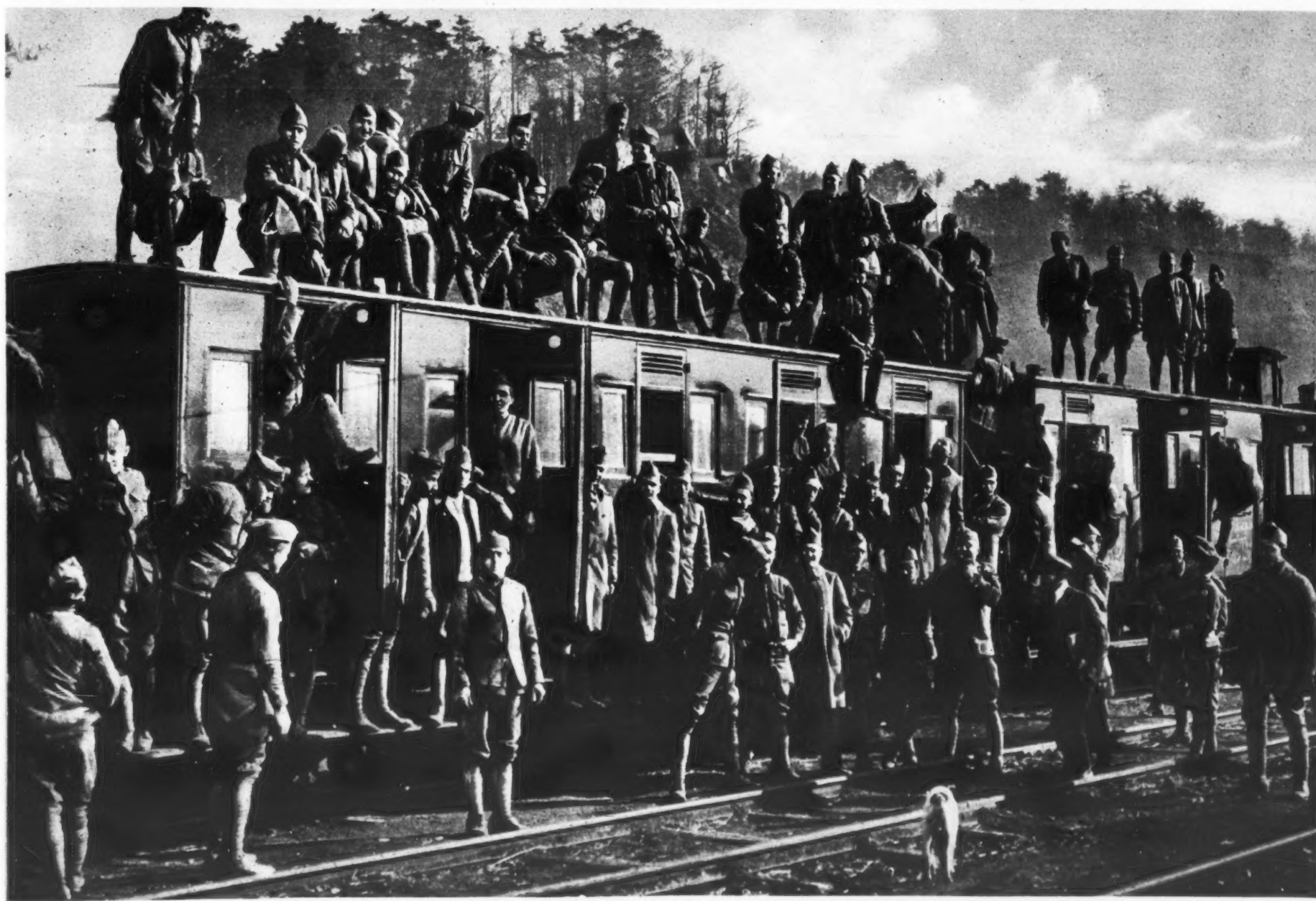
Great American Embarkation Camp at Brest, France



COMPANY STREET IN CAMP PONTANEZEN, BREST, WITH SOLDIERS LAYING DUCK BOARDS TO COMBAT THE MUD.

The troops who are awaiting transport home have been usefully employed in laying boardwalks, of which sixty miles exist in the camp. A great deal of rain fell through the fall and winter, and with so many feet churning up the soil muddy conditions were the result. It was claimed, however, by Major Gen. Helmick, in command of the camp, that in addition to the boardwalks thousands of cubic yards of

crushed stone had been laid and rolled, so that one could walk over the camp without stepping in the mud. Referring to other charges, it was stated that inspections of building were made daily, that only in rare instances were leaks discovered, and that then they were immediately repaired. That soldiers or Red Cross nurses were virtually prisoners was declared to be absolutely groundless.



AMERICAN SOLDIERS, HILARIOUS OVER THE PROSPECT OF SOON RETURNING HOME, DETRAINING AT BREST.

Scores of trains similar to the above, with American troops inside and on the roof, are rolling into Brest every day. Once there, at Camp Pontanezen, the men are housed, undergo sanitary inspection, and are gotten ready for transportation home. The authorities in charge of the camp state that they can feed 50,000 men in an hour, and that no one is required to stand in line more than ten minutes. There are

inclosed buildings and rest rooms, provided with conveniences for reading and writing, thoroughly warmed and comfortably furnished. The sick and wounded are removed from hospitals to hospital trains or ships under cover. Charles M. Schwab and well-known newspaper correspondents are quoted as to the general efficiency and excellence of the Brest camp management. (Photos © International Film Service.)

Our Nation's Roll of Honor



Private Fred Eugene Bock,
Bedford, Ind.,
Killed in Action.



Private Charles L. Steinman,
Visalia, Cal.,
Killed in Action.



Corp. Stimson W. Goddard,
St. Louis, Mo.,
Killed in Action.



Pvt. Samuel M. Wilkinson,
Hillsboro, N. C.,
Died of Wounds.



Private Oliver E. Pumphrey,
Indianapolis, Ind.,
Killed in Action.



Corp. Clarence T. Jackman,
Columbia, Ky.,
Killed in Action.



Sergt. David L. Buford,
Frankston, Texas,
Killed in Action.



1st Lieut. Leslie J. Jobes,
Hoboken, N. J.,
Killed in Action.



Sergt. George J. Stokes,
New York City,
Killed in Action.



Corporal Walter L. Stucker,
Elsinore, Mo.,
Killed in Action.



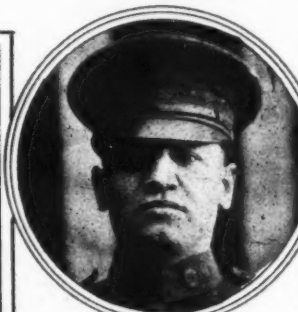
Lieut. Albert F. White,
St. Louis, Mo.,
Killed in Action.



Sergt. William W. Wolaver,
Alberta, Canada,
Died of Wounds.



Lieut. Ernest A. Love,
Prescott, Ariz.,
Died of Wounds.



Sergt. Charles A. Fretts,
Connellsville, Penn.,
Killed in Action.



Lieut. Paul L. Kennedy,
Hornell, N. Y.,
Killed in Action.



Private James G. Miller,
Hemlock, Ohio,
Killed in Action.



Sergt. Roger E. White,
Fayette, Mo.,
Killed in Action.



Corporal Thomas W. Bibb,
Elsbery, Mo.,
Killed in Action.



Private Daniel C. Stinson,
Roxbury, Mass.,
Died of Wounds.



Private David J. Jones,
New York City,
Killed in Action.



Corporal George W. Hyatt,
Danbury, Conn.,
Killed in Action.



Lieut. Jacob M. Shimer,
Bethlehem, Penn.,
Killed in Action.



Cor. Charles F. MacConnell,
Los Angeles, Cal.,
Killed in Action.



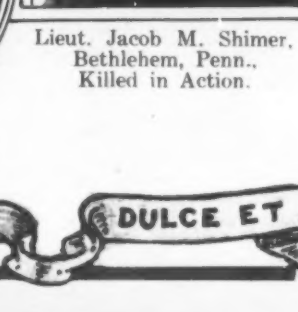
Lieut. William E. Scott,
Kansas City, Mo.,
Killed in Action.



Lieut. Fred Marek,
Oconto, Wis.,
Killed in Action.



Sergt. Samuel J. Trotta,
Phila., Penn.,
Killed in Action.



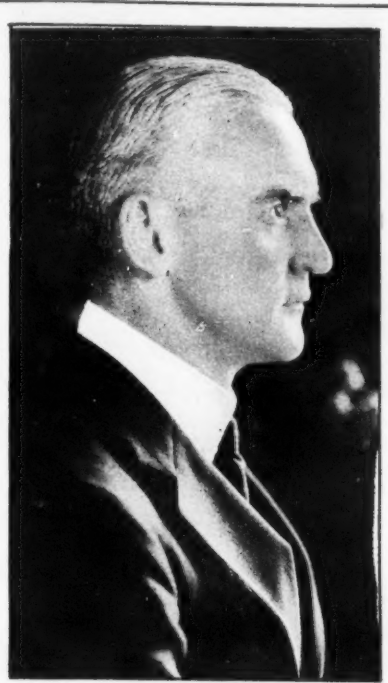
Pvt. George A. Petterson,
Toledo, Ohio,
Killed in Action.

DULCE ET

DECORUM EST PRO

PATRIA MORI

A Flashlight on Some Aspects of the War



FRANK L. POLK.
Acting Secretary of State in the absence of Secretary Lansing. Mr. Polk is Counselor of the State Department.

(© Harris & Ewing)



Above is shown an apparatus for locating unexploded shells and bombs buried in the soil. It was invented by M. Gutton, Professor of Physics at Nancy, France, and is akin to the device used by surgeons in locating bullets. It consists of two wooden rings, each fitted with a pair of electric coils, one traversed by a variable current and the other connected with a telephone. If there is a metal object under the soil near the apparatus the bell rings.



SIR ERIC DRUMMOND.
Nominated by President Wilson and elected as First Secretary-General of the League of Nations. Formerly secretary to Mr. Balfour.

(© Harris & Ewing)



One of the first exclusive photographs to reach this country showing incident in the recent Cairo riots that have caused serious alarm to the British Government. The American flag is seen being carried in parade of Cairo natives. The gathering in the morning was peaceable, but in the afternoon bloodshed ensued as a result of contact with British troops who broke up the parade.

(© International Film Service.)



Drill of several hundred yeomanettes in Washington on occasion of their change from winter into summer uniforms. Acting Secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt (civilian dress) is reviewing the lines. The change of costumes proved premature, as that same night the temperature dropped nearly to freezing point, and the winter uniforms of navy blue were resumed.

(© Harris & Ewing)



Writing room for enlisted men at the Y. M. C. A. quarters at Nice, France. Nice has been chosen by the Allies as one of their rest and recreation centres, and various regiments and units have been sent there in their turn to recuperate. The great hotels have been put at the service of the men, as well as the accommodations of the welfare organizations.

(© U. S. Official.)



This inscription is on a memorial at Caub, Germany, and marks the place where Field Marshal Bluecher called "Forward," crossed the Rhine at midnight on Dec. 31, 1813, "with his heroes to secure the rebirth of Prussia and the German Fatherland." He combated the imperialism of Napoleon. Caub is now in the hands of the American Army, after their victory over German imperialism.

(© U. S. Official.)



How We Improved Our Memory In One Evening



The Experience of Victor Jones and His Wife

"Of course I place you! Mr. Addison Sims of Seattle.

"If I remember correctly—and I *do* remember correctly—Mr. Burroughs, the lumberman, introduced me to you at the luncheon of the Seattle Rotary Club three years ago in May. This is a pleasure indeed! I haven't laid eyes on you since that day. How is the grain business? And how did that amalgamation work out?"

The assurance of this speaker—in the crowded corridor of the Hotel McAlpin—compelled me to turn and look at him, though I must say it is not my usual habit to "listen in" even in a hotel lobby.

"He is David M. Roth, the most famous memory expert in the United States," said my friend Kennedy, answering my question before I could get it out. "He will show you a lot more wonderful things than that before the evening is over."

And he did.

As we went into the banquet room the toastmaster was introducing a long line of the guests to Mr. Roth. I got in line, and when it came my turn Mr. Roth asked, "What are your initials, Mr. Jones, and your business connection and telephone number?" Why he asked this, I learned later, when he picked out from the crowd the 60 men he had met two hours before and called each by name without a mistake. What is more, he named each man's business and telephone number, for good measure.

I won't tell you all the other things this man did except to tell how he called back, without a minute's hesitation, long lists of numbers, bank clearings, prices, lot numbers, parcel post rates, and anything else the guests gave him in rapid order.

When I met Mr. Roth again—which you may be sure I did the first chance I got—he rather bowled me over by saying, in his quiet, modest way:

"There is nothing miraculous about my remembering anything I want to remember, whether it be names, faces, figures, facts or something I have read in a magazine.

"You may be able to do this just as easily as I do. Most persons with an average mind can learn to do the same things which seem so miraculous when I do them.

"My own memory," continued Mr. Roth, "was originally very faulty. Yes, it was—a really *poor* memory. On meeting a man I would lose his name in thirty seconds, while now there are probably thousands of men and women in the United States, many of whom I have met but once, the names of a large number of whom I can call on meeting them."

"That is all right for you, Mr. Roth," I interrupted, "you have given years to it. But how about me?"

"Mr. Jones," he replied, "I can teach you the method of obtaining a good memory in one evening. This is not a guess, because I have done it with many pupils. In the first of seven simple lessons which I have prepared for home study I show you the basic principle of my whole system and you will find it—not hard work as you might fear—but much like playing a fascinating game. I will prove it to you."

He didn't have to prove it. His Course did; I got it the very next day from his publishers, the Independent Corporation.

When I tackled the first lesson I was surprised to find that I had learned—in about one hour—how to remember a list of one hundred words so that I could call them off forward and back without a single mistake.

That first lesson *stuck*. And so did the other six.

Read this letter from Terence J. McManus, of the firm of Olcott, Bonyne, McManus & Ernst, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, 170 Broadway, and one of the most famous trial lawyers in New York:

"May I take occasion to state that I regard your service in giving this system to the world as a public benefaction? The wonderful simplicity of the method, and the ease with which its principles may be acquired, especially appeal to me. I may add that I already had occasion to test the effectiveness of the first two lessons in the preparation for trial of an important action in which I am about to engage."

Mr. McManus didn't put it a bit too strong.

The Roth Course is priceless to me; I can *count* on my memory now. I can call the name of most any man I have met before—and I am getting better all the time. I can remember figures. Telephone numbers come to my mind instantly, once I have filed them by Mr. Roth's easy method. Street addresses are just as easy.

The old fear of forgetting (you know what that is) has vanished. I used to be "scared stiff" on my feet—because I wasn't *sure*. I couldn't remember what I wanted to say.

Now I am sure of myself, and confident, and "easy as an old shoe" when I get on my feet at the club, or at a banquet, or in a business meeting, or in any social gathering.

Perhaps the most enjoyable part of it all is that I have become a good conversationalist—and I used to be as silent as a sphinx when I got into a crowd of people who knew things.

Now I can call up most any fact I want at the time I need it most. I used to think a "hair trigger" memory belonged only to the prodigy and genius. Now I see that many of us have that kind of a memory if we only know how to make it work right.

I tell you it is a wonderful thing, after groping around in the dark for so many years, to be able to switch the big searchlight on your mind and see most everything you want to remember.

This Roth Course will do wonders in your office.

Since we took it up you seldom hear anyone in our office say "I guess" or "I think it was about so much" or "I forget that right now" or "I can't remember" or "I must look up his name." Now they are right there with the answer.

Have you ever heard of "Multigraph" Smith? Real name H. Q. Smith, Division Manager of the Multigraph Sales Company, Ltd., in Montreal. Here is just a bit from a letter of his that I saw last week:

"Here is the whole thing in a nutshell. Mr. Roth has a most remarkable Memory Course. It is simple, and easy as falling off a log. Yet with one hour a day of practice anyone—I don't care who he is—can improve his Memory."

My advice to you is don't wait another minute. Send to Independent Corporation for Mr. Roth's amazing course and see what a wonderful memory you have got. Your dividends will be enormous.

VICTOR JONES.

What the Course Did for Mrs. Jones

From what Mr. Jones tells us, the Roth Memory Course did wonderful things for Mrs. Jones. She became fascinated with the lessons the first evening she could get them away from her husband, and he is forced to admit that not only did she learn the key words more quickly and easily than he did—but so did Genevieve, their twelve-year-old daughter.

In a few days Mrs. Jones was able to see how her newly acquired power helped her to remember the countless things she had to remember and simplified her life. The infinite details of housekeeping smoothed themselves out wonderfully. She was surprised how much more time she had for recreation—because she remembered easily and automatically her many duties at the time they should be remembered. And when evening came she missed much of the old "tired feeling" and was fresher than she had been in years.

At her club she became a leader because her fellow-members could count on her to conduct club matters with a clear head and in orderly procedure.

In her social life Mrs. Jones began to win a popularity that she had never dreamed of attaining. The reason was easy to understand—because she rarely forgot a name or face once she was introduced—and this also made her a successful hostess—much to the wonder of her friends. In short, Mrs. Jones, in developing her own perfectly good memory, discovered the secret of success, not only in housekeeping, but in her social life.

Now we understand the Roth Memory Idea is being taken up among Mrs. Jones' friends.

Read the following letter from Mrs. Eleanor A. Phillips, State Chairman of the Tennessee Woman's Liberty Loan Committee:

"Enclosed please find check for \$5.00 for Memory Course forwarded me. This course, to my mind, is the most wonderful thing of its kind I have ever heard of, and comes to hand at a time when I need it greatly.

"As Chairman for the State of Tennessee for Woman's Liberty Loan Committee, it is very necessary for me to remember the names of thousands of women, and with the very little acquaintance I have had with your wonderful course I find my memory greatly strengthened. I feel sure that after having completed the course I will be able to know my women and the counties they are from the minute I see them."

Send No Money

So confident is the Independent Corporation, the publishers of the Roth Memory Course, that once you have an opportunity to see in your own home how easy it is to improve your memory in a few short hours, that they are willing to send the course on free examination.

Don't send any money. Merely mail the coupon or write a letter and the complete course will be sent, all charges prepaid, at once. If you are not entirely satisfied send it back any time within five days after you receive it and you will owe nothing.

On the other hand, if you are as pleased as are the thousands of other men and women who have used the course, send only \$5 in full payment. You take no risk and you have everything to gain, so mail the coupon now before this remarkable offer is withdrawn.

FREE EXAMINATION BLANK

Independent Corporation

Publishers of The Independent Weekly

Dept. R-855, 119 W. 40th St., N. Y.

Please send me the Roth Memory Course of seven lessons. I will either remail the Course to you within five days after its receipt or send you \$5 in full payment of the Course.

Name

Address